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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Map and Description of the Jaworzno-Oswiecim Area/ Industry/Detailed Description With Three Sketches of the "Zaklady Chemiczne Oswiecim w budowie" (ZCHO)-- Chemistry Plant/Organization/Production/Administration/ Wages/Military Labor Units.

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PART A

1. LOCATION

The Jaworzno-Oswiecim area is located on the southeastern edge of the Silesian

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coal basin. In pre-World War II, Polish Silesia, this area was always considered as one of lesser industrial significance, ranking at that time, far behind Upper Silesia and Dabrowski-Silesia. At that time industrial investments were concentrated only near Jaworzno and consisted nearly exclusively of coal mines.

2. "This picture was abruptly modified during World War II when Oswiecim was selected by the German Occupation authorities as the site for the construction of the LEUNA AND BUNA Silesian branches. [Sic] Then production of synthetic gasoline and synthetic rubber first appeared in this area and coal-excavation was expanded.

3. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"After the war, two huge steam power plants were constructed near Jaworzno which added a new important and vital industrial element to this area.

THE LEGEND

4. "I have prepared a map of the Jaworzno-Oswiecim area down to a scale of 1: 25,000. [Source's map is on file in CIA Map Library.] The following legend applies:

NO:	OBJECT:	LOCATION ON PLAN:	REMARKS
1	'Zaklady Chemiczne Oswiecim w budowie' in Oswiecim	H,J,K,L,M 18,19,20	[For detailed description see all Part B of this report showing its organizational structure and its production scheme. Source's sketch of this chemical plant is on file in CIA Map Library]
2	Area of the war-time concentration camp 'Auschwitz'	D, E, F, 18,19	The nucleus of the later camp was the pre-war [World War II] military barracks in the southwestern outskirts of Oswiecim. All surrounding villages such as, Rajsko, Zasole, Brzezinka, Babice and Brzezkowice were evacuated and turned into accommodations for the SS-brigade who were guarding the camp. The camp, ill-famed for its atrocities, [illegible] some [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] now a mausoleum for the victims of fascism. My informants who have seen it themselves stated that nothing remains of the former cruelty and horror. The exterior and interior have been arranged in such a refined and orderly way that nothing gives the impression of the agony and hell through which the inmates had to go. In that respect it is not a good memorial.
3	Oswiecim town	F, G, 17, 18, 19	There were only very few changes in the town itself since the construction of the huge chemical combine. The small comb and button factory (A on map), is still in operation along with the 5 brickkilns (B on map) the two sawmills (C on map) and the enlarged municipal slaughterhouse (D on map). The town itself was only very slightly damaged during the war [World War II]. To improve the communication between the railway station and the chemical combine, some of the main streets in the west-east direction were straightened out for which reason a number of houses had to be torn down. This 'reconstruction' was performed during World War II by the German occupation authorities.
4	Combine Workers' Settlement	G, 18, 19	Partly built during World War II and merely enlarged in recent years.

The settlement consists of blocks and was rebuilt to accommodate around 15,000 inhabitants. Nearly all of the buildings up to now are in rough red brick structure, but I have heard that they will be plastered in due course. The workers' settlement has its own schools and 'kindergartens' and a very well-supplied--as compared with the town of Oswiecim--shopping center. The settlement is presently using as lighting and cooking power only electric current but next year gas will also be fed to the apartments. There is only one bad feature--the complete lack of green levels, squares and gardens. During the summer, the entire settlement is one 'dust-pot'. The settlement is around 1/2 hour's walk from the coal mine terrain and is connected with it by a bus line, and the normal railway lines. Rentals charged to the workers are exorbitantly low. For a flat of 1 1/2 rooms with kitchen, heating and warm water supply, the price is seven (7) zlotys per month. (One loaf of bread is eight zlotys).

5 'Chelmek' shoe factory J - 12

The pre-World War II main branch of [redacted] in Poland. The plant is in the same condition as before the war. Fabrication: civilian-type shoes of various kinds. Around 3,000 workers are employed in the plant which is headed by a Director [redacted] SIKORA. The Chelmek plant is a part of the 'Poludniowe Zaklady Obuwia' (Combine of Southern Shoe factories) which employs in all of its controlled factories together around 9,000 specialists and workers. Besides Chelmek the large shoe factory in Otmet (German: Otmuth) also belongs to this combine and likewise five smaller factories in Kamienna Gora (German: Landshut) Walbrzych (former: Waldenburg) and Krakow (on Smolki street, on Solbyna street and in the Rekawka suburb) and also the workshops only doing repairs located in Sosnowiec, Bedzin, and Czeladz.

6 Bierut coal mine L - 4

The pre-World War II Pilsudski coal mine situated on Kradowska street in the southern out-skirts of Jaworzno. The coal mine, like all others around here belongs to the Krakow Coal Mining [redacted]. Bierut has two shafts 'Helena' and 'Paul[redacted]'. The coal mine used to have a depth of [redacted] meters and after the war, its depth was 360 meters. From the seven production sections (Polish term: 'oddzial') of the mine, the third and seventh are frequently penetrated by water. In section 5 a large fire broke out in Jan 54. As a result, almost the entire section was closed down and barred with sand. Presently, only in a few sub-sections coal is excavated. The coal veins are relatively high so that

[redacted]

			mechanical excavation methods can well be applied. The sorting out of the coal is still done by manual labor. Sand for the mine is brought from the nearby sand pit which also supplies the Sobieski coal mine. Along with the 900 coal miners employed in Bierut, 600 soldiers of military labor units are now working in the mine. To deserve its 'name', this coal mine is under constant pressure to fulfill its requirements. In 1953, Bierut produced at least 50,000 tons of coal above its planned quota.
7	Coal mine 'Karol'	L - 4	In the vicinity and northeast of a Bierut coal mine. 'Karol' was before World War II an independent pit. Now it is working as one combine with 'Bierut.' The 'Karol' shaft in this combined work is used as the supply shaft and auxiliary shaft for lift-transportation of the crew. The coal from the Karol fields is transported via the first or the second of the Bierut shafts. In the coal mine, one military labor unit company is working besides some hundred of civilian coal miners.
8	'Sobieski' coal mine	J, K, 5	Situated around two kilometers southwest of Jaworzno. The mine is about 200 meters deep. Like Bierut the Sobieski mine is supplying coal to the Jaworzno I. steam power plant. Sand is delivered to the Sobieski mine from the sand pit which supplies Bierut. Both coal mines are connected by a narrow-gauge railway line.
9	'Kosciuszko-Nowa' coal mine	K - 3	Situated right in the town of Jaworzno. Before World War II this coal mine, then known by the name 'Kosciuszko', was exploitated by the Krakow and Lwow municipal enterprise. In those times this rather small coal mine operating only one section was closed down in 1938. Rebuilding and enlargement started in 1950 and in the end of 1953 a completely new mine pit was opened up. The old shaft was left as an auxiliary shaft for the transportation of materials and for elevating the crew. According to official claims, this mine is producing on an average of around 1,000 tons perday with the aim to double this production early next year. The coal mine is fully mechanized. The majority of the equipment came from the USSR. Beside the mechanization in the underground work, a very modern sorting department of flotation method has been established. The number of the crew is 2,000 of which 600 are soldiers from military labor units. The coal is in the first place supplied to the steam power plant Jaworzno II.

10	'Piast' coal mine	A, 9	A rather outmoded small-sized coal mine of around 200 meters deep.
11	'Ziemowit'	[redacted] 9	A completely new coal mine, constructed after World War II close to the 'Piast' coal mine. The first section of the pit was opened up in December 1953. Two further sections were taken into operation in Jan 53. The 'Ziemowit' coal mine is nearly completely modernized, and the coal miners in this mine are transported from the shaft to their excavation points through the mine corridors. The mine is also equipped with an ultra-modern sorting-installation for coal. The average daily output in 1953 approximately 2,000 tons of coal. In 1956, this output will be raised to over 4,000 tons daily.
12	'Jerzy' coal mine	K - 3	An open-cast-type coal mine, in the western outskirts of Jaworzno. Around 500 inmates from the Jaworzno compulsory labor camp are employed here.
13	'Komuna Paryska' coal mine	J - 2	Situated in the northern outskirts of Jaworzno. This mine was flooded in the end of the war [World War II] but was re-established in 1947/48. The mine is around 200 meters deep and its crew consists practically exclusively of compulsory labor-camp inmates from the nearby Chrosty. Besides these forced laborers, also soldiers of the military labor units are employed in "Komuna Paryska". Only the controlling personnel and specially skilled personnel are recruited from free miners.
14	'Feliks' coal mine	G - 1	The coal mine is situated northwest of Jaworzno, in the vicinity of the Dabrowka village. This coal mine was flooded in 1945 and rebuilt in 1947/48. Besides free coal miners, 200 inmates from the Jaworzno compulsory labor camp are employed here.
15	Jaworzno town	K, L, 3, 4	Before the war [World War II], this rather small town had 25,000 inhabitants. It has now grown into a town of 40,000 inhabitants. It remained nearly fully untouched during the war and has become meanwhile the seat of the administration for the surrounding coal mines and the seat of the management for the nearby-located newly constructed steam power plants, Jaworzno I and Jaworzno II. In order to provide sufficient living space, new workers' settlements were constructed in the outskirts of Jaworzno, primarily in its southern and western parts. A new hospital--in addition to the one that existed pre-war--has already been opened and the central Culture House is now under construction. In 1954, a technical

vocational school for mining was opened in the town.

16 'Zaklady Chemiczne 'Azot' w Jaworznie' J - 4, 5

This chemical plant is situated around 2 1/2 kilometers southeast of the town. It employs around 1,000 workers, among them quite a number of young workers that had been trained previously in the Oswiecim chemical combine. The plant is producing mainly calcium, calcium-lye potash and carbonate. In Jan 54 a new department was added to the plant for mercury-salt electrolysis. This department started the production of:

1. - Chlorine which is sent for further processing into disinfection-remedies to the chemical plant 'Rokita' in Brzeg Dolny (German: Dyhernfurth).
2. - Caustic soda.

These production categories appeared for the first time in Poland. The equipment and installations for the new department were produced exclusively by Polish plants, in the first instance in the plant for chemical installations and equipment in Gliwice (German: Gleiwitz), Wyry and Bierawa.

17 Jaworzno I power plant K, L, 4

The steam power plant situated on the terrain of the Bierut coal mine. The power plant is under further expansion and, in line with plans, the total installed power will reach 150,000 kw. At present only one set of turbines is in operation. The second I have heard will be placed into operation [redacted] beginning of 1954 but there is no news whether or not this plan has been realized. The installations of the plant enable the utilization of grit coal. The plant belongs to the Southern Union of the Energetic Industry.

18 Jaworzno II power plant E - 3

Steam power plant located on the bank of the Przemsza river, around five kilometers west of Jaworzno, with which the plant is connected by a special railway branch. The first turbine-set was taken into operation in 1953, and the second in that same year in July. The third and fourth turbine sets are presently in an advanced stage of mounting. According to plan, Jaworzno II will be one of the largest Polish steam power plants with a total installed power of 300,000 kw. The major part of its equipment was supplied from the USSR. Soviet specialists supervised the mounting of the equipment and installations (Chief Soviet supervisor: Eng. Szemet). The coal is supplied in the first place via a cable-car system from the Kosciuszko -Nowa coal mine. The round-the-clock consumption of coal by the power plant is around 2,000 tons. Its installations are also adapted to grit coal

			utilization. The power plant, like Jaworzno I, belongs to the Southern Union of the Energetic Industry. Jaworzno I and Jaworzno II are connected to the high-tension line linking the Laziska power plant and the Upper Silesian power plants.
19	Military Labor Unit barracks	K - 4	Barracks of the 1635 MLU Battalion (see Part C of this report for further details on this battalion).
20	Exercise ground	J, K, 5	For the 1635th MLU Battalion.
21	Sport stadium	L - 5	Of the Sobieski and Bierut coal mines.
22	KBW barracks	L - 4	Barracks of the auxiliary state security military units, located on hill '339' near Bory. The KBW company quartered here is used for guarding the more important objects in the area.
23	Jaworzno compulsory labor camp	H, J, 1, 2	Situated northwest of Jaworzno, on the place where during the war the German concentration camp was posited. In the camp around 2,500 inmates are held, working partly in the concrete element fabrication, others in the carpenter workshops and tailor workshops which are all organized within the camp. Others are employed in the coal mines 'Feliks' and 'Komuna Parvsk'
24	Compulsory Labor camp 'Chrosty'	J - 2	A barracks-type labor camp with around 500 mainly political inmates working now in the 'Komuna Paryska' coal mine.
25	New Railway line	E, F, G, H, J, 1, 2, 3,	The Jaworzno railway is now connected by a special line with the Jaworzno II power plant and the compulsory labor camp in Jaworzno. Both of these lines are additionally connected with the 'sand-line' which is now under construction in this area reaching in the north as far as the 'Bledowska desert', now the main sand supply center for the Silesian coal basin.
26	'Wesola' I and II	A - 5	Near the pre-World War II Wesola I coal mine, the construction of a new shaft was already started before the war. It was completed after the war and Wesola II was put into operation in Jul 52 as the first coal mine constructed within the present six years' economic plan period. In 1952 the production of this coal mine amounted to around 900 tons per day and night. According to communist claims, it is planned to considerably raise this production as high as to around 6,000 tons per round-the-clock. The coal mine--I have heard--is more than 300

26 'Wesola' I and II
(continued from page 7)

meters deep and largely mechanized.

PART B

CONSTRUCTION

5. "East of the town of Oswiecim, on an area covering over 250 hectares, the 'Zaklady Chemiczne Oswiecim w budowie" (hereinafter abbreviated 'ZCHO') is now under reconstruction. This giant chemical enterprise was built during World War II when, in 1941, the German concern of Leuna and I.G. Farben established a combined society for the production of synthetic gasoline and synthetic rubber.

6. "For the construction of this combine, some dozens of thousands of inmates held in the nearby concentration camp 'Auschwitz' were utilized. Thereafter, around 30,000 workers (partly from the concentration camp) were employed in the production. The various plants were comparatively slightly damaged during the war. After the 'liberation' by the Soviet Army, the machinery and equipment of the combine was completely dismantled and part of the buildings blown up or otherwise burned.

RECONSTRUCTION

7. "In 1946, the reconstruction of this enterprise started, first on a small scale, and since 1950 the reconstruction works have been accelerated. There is very little detailed information published in the Warsaw Communist press about this plant, which will be, by the end of the present five-year economic plan, one of the largest-- if not the largest-- chemical combine of Poland.

DESCRIPTION OF TERRAIN

8. "The terrain of the plant stretches over around 4 1/2 kilometers east of the town of Oswiecim parallel with the railway line Oswiecim-Spytkowice, with the starting-point of the terrain lying 1 1/2 kilometers distant from the center of the town. Already during wartime construction work, the village of Monowice was torn down to gain the necessary place for the large railway yard which was then constructed. The whole terrain which forms almost a real rectangle is divided into regular blocks, each of approximately 200 meters long and approximately 150 meters wide.

COMMUNICATION

9. "The roads cutting through the terrain in both directions are numbered from left to right with 1 to more than 10 and from top to bottom by 'A' to 'J' with its first northern road marked with an 'S'.

10. "Through each east-west road, a combine railway line crosses connecting the various plants and departments. Apart therefrom, through the 'J' road, a regular normal gauge railway line cuts the combine terrain, thus connecting the Monowice combine railway station with the railway station in Oswiecim.

11. "Road B is cut by the narrow-gauge railway line connecting the various plants located in the western part of the combine. Another connection with Oswiecim is established by a bus line which goes through the 'A' road.

12. "The rebuilding of the combine started in the northern and western parts of the combine area.

13. "The following plants of the combine have already been reconstructed or are set into operation:

I. PLANTS BASED ON THE REPROCESSING OF PIT COAL:
a. - 'W-1' plant for synthetic gasoline production based on the Fisher-Troppsch method. This plant is presently the most vital within the combine for extent of production and actual size. The plant equipment was received by Poland from Germany in the form of war reparations. A number of its installations were also imported from Switzerland. The main product gained in this plant is the synthetic gasoline called 'SINTIN

It is said that after utilization of the plant to its full projected capacity, it will reprocess around one million tons of coal yearly.

As a by-product of Sintina, paraffin is produced which is sent for further reprocessing outside the combine.

Part of the carbon-oxide produced in 'W-1' is sent to 'W-6' for farther processing into METAN.

b. - 'W-7' - plant for pit coal dry-distillation based on the LEUNA method. It is planned to extend this plant further.
By the distillation of coal three main products are obtained:

1. half-coke for fuel utilization;
2. volatiles from which by further reprocessing are obtained: 'Butanl', 'Propanl', benzine (light) and ammonia;
3. tar from which thru further reprocessing are gained: benzine (heavy), ammonia, phenol, oil, Diesel-oil, lubricating-oil and pitch.

The main products of the 'W-7' plant are: half-coke, benzine (light and heavy) and phenol.

c. - 'W-6' - this plant receives carbon-oxide from plant 'W-1' and after hydrogenation, 'Metan' is gained here for the production of 'METANOL.' METANOL is utilized for the fabrication of driving fluids for jet-propelled planes but this reprocessing-procedure is performed--according to my information outside of the combine.

II PRODUCTION-PLANTS BASED ON CARBIDE:

For the time being, carbide is 'imported' to 'ZCHO' from other Polish plants. The project is, however, under way to also produce in the near future carbide from pit coal within the combine itself, when and if the equipment for this undertaking is received from the USSR. According to my latest information, carbide production will be started in a few weeks or else has already even been started. (Plant 'W-X'). Carbide is used for reprocessing phases in the following combine plants:

a. 'W-4' -- the equipment for the W-4 plants is partly from the USSR, partly from the DDR or else of Polish production. This is the second largest plant within the combine, ranking in size behind W-1, and consisting of the following four departments:

1. 'W-4/KA' -- where acetylene is obtained from carbide.
2. 'W-4/KO' -- where aldehyde is gained from acetylene. This product which is presently partly used for further reprocessing within the combine itself and is partly 'exported' to other Polish plants will be used in future wholly for the production of synthetic rubber.
3. 'W-4/KK.I' -- where acetic acid is won from aldehyde for utilization in various plants outside the combine.
4. 'W-4/KK.II' -- where anhydrous acetic acid is obtained which is also channelled for further reprocessing to Polish plants outside the combine.

b. 'W-2' -- this plant is equipped with production-installations of Polish origin. Here acetylene is reprocessed which is routed here from 'W-4/KA'. The main product of this smaller-sized plant is the so-called 'TRI', which, I have heard, is further used outside the combine for the production of tanning liquids and washing materials like soap powder, flakes, etc. By-products produced in 'W-2' are hydrochloric acid and benzole.

c. 'W-3' -- this plant is likewise equipped with production-installations of Polish make and is also a rather small-scale plant. Its reproduction is based on acetylene received from 'W-4/KA' and its main product is 'Igelith' used in the fabrication of plastic materials (POLYCHLOROVINYL). As a by-product also in 'W-3', certain quantities of hydrochloric acid are gained.

III Production based on benzole for the major part comes from outside to the

combine and only a small fraction is received from the 'W-2' combine plant. For the time being, the reprocessing of benzol is performed by:

a. - the 'W-8' plant -- where the main product is phenol which is further used for the fabrication of plastic materials.

All of the aforementioned departments are already working. Some of them like:

a. - 'W-1','W-7','W-6' and 'W-8' already in full swing,
b. - 'W-4','W-2' and 'W-3' on a rather experimental level. 'W-4/KO', for example, is only producing around 100 tons of aldehyde monthly which quantity is of no avail for industrial production.

Further expansion of the combine has already been started. In the first place the new plant for the fabrication of synthetic rubber is in its initial construction phase. The production of synthetic rubber will be closely linked with the aldehyde resulting in 'W-4'. The synthetic rubber will be as large as the synthetic gasoline plant within the combine. ('W-Z' plant). Another large plant also in the process of construction within the combine is that for chlorine production, ('W-Y' plant). As a basic product, salt will be used. Chlorine is presently 'imported' into the combine for use in nearly all plants as auxiliary raw material.
The third large plant now in its initial phase is meant for the production of plastic materials ('W-Z') which will be connected with 'W-8' where phenol is fabricated.
Among the auxiliary products' plant is the oxygen department -- now in 'W-5' which is already working in full swing.

The organizational layout of the combine is as follows:

1. - The PRODUCTION BRANCH: which is subdivided into the already quoted 'W-s-, running for the time being from 'W-1' to 'W-8'. Besides the plants engaged in actual production, there are under this branch:

   a. the combine steam power plant connected with the high-tension line fed by the nearby Jaworzno where two large steam power plants are in operation.
   b. mechanical workshops for repairs.
   c. workshops for fitting the plant's cubes with rubber. This measurement is necessary to make the metal installations acid-proof and to strengthen their resistance against the acid-attack within the production phases.
   d. the main combine laboratory under the name 'INSTYTUT SYNTEZY CHEMICZNEF'. It is not only working for the combine itself but also serves other plants involved in chemical synthesis now existing in Poland.

2. - The INVESTMENT BRANCH: going by 'I-s'. Presently there are approximately 40 different investments under way in different stages of development. Among these new investments are several that are already operating but are again under expansion.
3. - The GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH: altogether around 18,000 people are employed within the combine from which approximately 8,000 are working in the production itself and around 10,000 in the Investment Branch. Some of these investments are carried out beyond the combine terrain itself, such as the pumping installations on the Wisla River bank, (No. - 17 on the sketch). From the workers employed within the production field, only around 5 to 10% are skilled technicians. The rest, by majority young people, are recruited from among the unskilled youth who later go through vocational courses lasting three months and organized by the combine itself. The main technical school providing the skilled personnel for the plant is the 'Technikum Chemiczke' in Gliwice (former: Gleiwitz) where people are trained for the duration of two years.

The present management of the combine is as follows:

[redacted]

General Manager:
Mgr. Ing. Waclaw SOBIERAJSKI -- one of the best-known experts in Poland's chemical industry;

Production Director
Mgr. Ing. Franciszek GORKA;

Investment-Director:
Ing. Pawel SZPER.

Administration Director:
ST. WARCHAL

From all of these leading individuals only Gorka is not a Communist Party member.
In accordance with Soviet patterns a fully new echelon has been established within the management structure i.e. the so-called 'regulator of production'. This newly inserted post plays the special role of control and supervision over the entire enterprise. On the other hand, the 'regulator' and his staff act as a kind of 'fire-brigade' obliged to jump at assistance in all eventual cases of irregularities, etc. The chief-regulator has his control assistants in each of the various plants and those, in turn, again within the various sub-sections. The staff of the 'regulator's office' is on duty the whole year and on a 24-hour schedule, not even observing Communist holidays on which the combine nearly completely rests.
Besides this newly instituted special control-line of the production 'regulator's' office, there are other supervisory 'institutions'. The first is a team of Soviet-Russian experts. This year [1954] around 20 such experts were sent from Soviet-Russia officially to help the Polish personnel in mounting the installations and machinery received from the USSR. In fact all these experts mingle with various matters of the production. Two of such experts are, for example, Ing. Szuwalow and Iskrickij, both of whom are specialists in the production of carbid and the reprocessing of acetylene.
Still another control of the plants' production is to execute the combine Communist-Party committee. Below this committee are the 'plant' sub-committees attached to each of the already working plants. As the combine is a large outfit its PZPR-committee is given the rank of a district-committee. At least once monthly, so-called production-conferences of the Communist-Party cells are organized in which the members of the Party have the right to criticize the management or to give suggestions for production-initiative. The resolutions of such meetings are binding for the management.
As a result of such different control and lack of coordination the normal functioning of production is not facilitated but hampered. As the production of the plant is very vital from the military point of view, there are rumors circulating that the whole combine will shortly be placed exclusively under military control. That is most probably the reason why the 'ZCHO' -- although so important in its production lines -- is only very moderately propagandized by Communist sources.

WAGES AND SALARIES

14. The approximate wages and salaries in the 'ZCHO' combine are as follows:

a. - manager of the plant	2,500 to 3,000 zlotys;
b. - chief of a department	1,800 to 2,200 "
c. - deputy chief of a department	2,500 to 3,000 "

The actually higher payment for the deputy-chief can be explained by the fact that from this position on down, premiums are paid for overtime and for work achievements.

d. - head of shift	1,800 to 2,400 zlotys;
e. - foreman of a shift	1,500 to 2,000 "

21. "In line with newly established rules, the military labor unit soldiers are not going, as before, through basic military training in special camps (which lasted previously three to four months) but are trained for a duration of four weeks of: a. drill exercise; b. terrain-cognizance; c. shooting -- only this kind of training with rifles; d. political training; e. labor-precaution course.

22. "During these four weeks of intense military basic training, the soldiers are sent on Sundays for practical work in coal mines. Thus, during the whole period they never have a day off. After these four weeks, the soldiers have to swear under oath and only thereafter they get at least one free day. On the day of oath, the rifles are taken from them and returned to the battalion warehouses. From then on they receive arms only on special occasions.

23. "After having been made 'soldiers' in as short a term as four weeks, they work in the coal mines. It is a standing rule that military labor unit soldiers work exclusively underground and almost constantly on night shifts.

24. "The camp near Jaworzno, situated in the southern outskirts of this locality, has around 1,200 soldiers, divided into five companies.

25. "It is very difficult to ascertain the exact organization of the military labor units from the information which I have available. It seems that all of them are divided into brigades according to their type of labor (coal miners' brigade, or industry or construction brigades) and further by the area to which they are attached. The brigades are further divided into battalions which vary in strength. For example, my informants spoke of battalions with only two companies while information from other refugees claimed to know of such with seven or eight companies. The company also varies in strength from 100 to 300 men. This is the smallest unit-type reported as sent to such camps.

26. "The Jaworzno camp belongs to the 1635th MLU battalion which has its Headquarters in Szczakowa where also the main warehouses of the battalion are located along with a motor-pool and warehouses for arms.

27. "The 1635 MLU battalion apart from its units quartered in the Jaworzno camp also has several more attached to the coal mine in Brzeszcze (beyond the reach of the sketch).

28. "The Jaworzno units are attached to the following coal mines: Bierut, Karol, Kosciuszko-Nowa, and the open-cast mine in Jerzy.

29. "The working schedule is seven days a week with only every second Sunday off. This rule is not always observed. In case of non-fulfillment of plan, the soldiers must work every Sunday. For additional Sunday work their pay is 100% higher.

30. "The normal wage for soldiers is between 900 and 1,100 zlotys per month. From this amount 550 zlotys are deducted for so-called 'maintenance' and around 100 zlotys for taxes, social insurance and various political contributions. Contrary to the formerly applied method of only paying out a certain percentage, for several months now they have been receiving the balance in cash.

31. "The food is adequate. Such items as bread and potatoes are no longer rationed and second helpings are available. Also fat and meat are available. The result is that the soldiers need no longer buy from the balance of their wages extra food in the camp canteens. The most tiring factor--it was unanimously stated--is the complete lack of free time. Soldiers on night-shifts--including their travel to and from work--worked 11 hours per shift. After they returned at approximately 9 o'clock am they had their breakfast, and slept until 4 o'clock p.m. Between the second meal and their return to work at around 9 o'clock p.m. they were obliged to attend two or three hours of drill exercises and/or political lectures.

32. "Constantly propaganda is spread among the soldiers of the MLU to entice them to sign contracts to remain in coal mining after their obligatory service.

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Those who agree are discharged from service two or three months before their term is up. They have the right to choose the coal mine in which they want to continue work, and they have the right to choose the kind of work they want to perform in the coal mine. According to various informants, not more than 5% of the soldiers agree to continue in coal mining."

[Editor's comment: On file in CIA Map Library are four maps prepared by source for this report:

1. - One map of the Jaworzno-Oswiecim Area drawn to a scale of 1: 25,000 and based on a map with a scale of 1: 25,000 issued by 'Reichsamt fuer Landesaufnahme' dated 1940. The area of this large-area map which shows the layout of the Jaworzno town proper is based on a map with a scale of 1: 100,000 issued by 'Reichsamt fuer Landesaufnahme' dated 1943.

   The following three sketch maps are of the Zaklady Chemiczne W Oswiecimiu (chemical plant)

2. - Sketch of the Organizational Structure of the Chemical Plant.

3. - Sketch of the various branches within the Chemical Plant showing the various products which each branch produces.

4. - Sketch of the Main Production Phases in the Chemical Plant, Zaklady Chemiczne W Oswiecimiu.

   All four maps are on file in CIA Map Library. Map call no. VF-80906 To borrow, call Code 143, Ext 2596.]

-end-

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621.43
855.1
729.63
735.1
857.11
1-6735.1
761.126

55M

710.2
735.9
761.125
755.211
754.21
762.202

55M

(+1)

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f. - brigadist (team-leader) 1,200 to 1,800 zlotys
g. - skilled worker 800 to 1,400 "

15. "In addition to these salaries or wages, the skilled and supervisory personnel used to receive the following subsidies:

a. - Living space nearly without payment (from 7 zl. to 20 zl. rental per month they only had to pay for a one, 1 1/2 or 2 room apartment).
b. - Coal delivery — three tons yearly free of cost.
c. - Transportation in the Oswiecim area on the combine railway and bus lines free of charge.
d. - For supervisory personnel also a bicycle is supplied without charge.
e. - For all dependent children school attendance free of charge.
f. - Very cheap canteen-food; a good meal can be obtained for as little as three zlotys (a meal of this quality costs 10 to 12 zlotys in other places.
g. - Admission-free entrance to the combine club with theater, cinema, library.
h. - Well-supplied retail shops, especially food-shops, which are run by the workers' supply organization (OZR). This organization administrates for the needs of the combine two state-owned estates, Dwory and Zaborze.

[Editor's Note: Source has prepared an addition to his large map of the Jawarzno-Oswiecim Area described in Part A, three sketches of the chemical plant, Zaklady Chemiczne w Oswiecimiu. One showing main production phases of the plant; one showing the organizational structure, and one showing the various branches and their products within the plant. All four maps are on file in CIA Map Library].

PART C

MILITARY LABOR UNITS

16. "According to recent information, there are repeated rumors in Poland that the military labor units will be shortly withdrawn from the coal mines.

17. "In some areas, such as in Gliwice certain preparations indicate that the inmates of compulsory labor camps will be taking the place of the military labor units. Such camp—entirely newly equipped—has already been established in the southern outskirts of Gliwice.

18. "For the time being, three different categories of military labor units are existing in Poland:

a. - those working in coal mines;
b. - those working in the construction of military objects;
c. - those working in the armament industry.

(Recurrent information states that in Central Poland where near Mielec and Debica numerous armament industry-plants are located, at least one brigade of military labor units is distributed over various plants).

19. "Serving in military labor units are mainly young men who are the sons of 'kulaks' or else those who had been previously sentenced for political reasons with short term punishment, or otherwise young people having their families or relatives abroad with whom they entertain continued contact, and last but not least youths of German descent. The drafting is undertaken by the Military Recruitment Office. (WKR).

20. [redacted]

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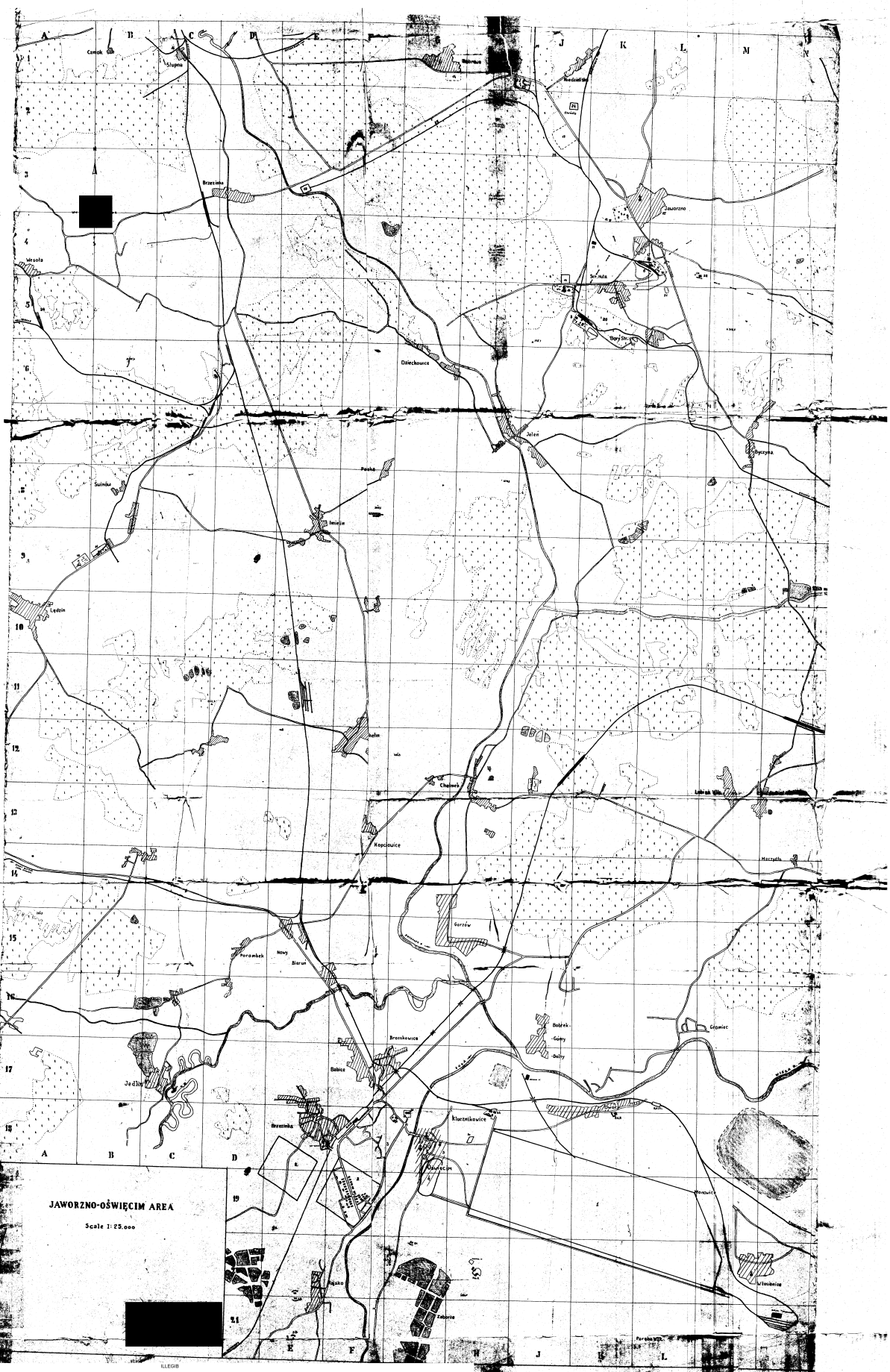

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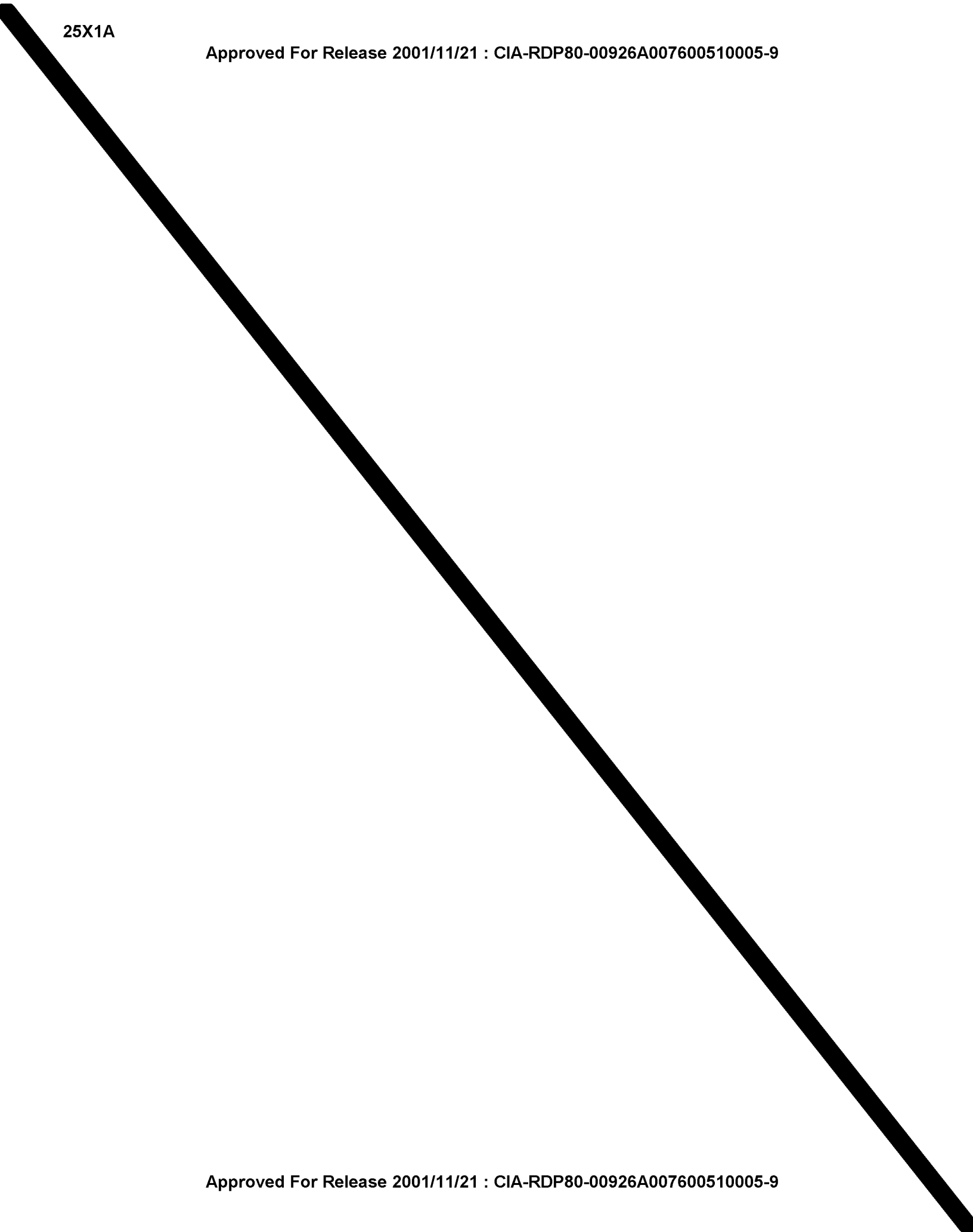

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